The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,287.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

Leave Bombay	August. 3	Leave Madras	August. 15
„ Carwar	„ 5	„ Coconada	„ 17
„ Narrakal	„ 7	„ Vizagapatam	„ 18
„ Tuticorin	„ 9	„ Bimlipatam	„ 19
„ Colombo	„ 10	„ Gopalpore	„ 20
„ Galle	„ 10	False Point	„ 21
„ Negapatam	„ 12	Arrive Calcutta	„ 22
„ Pondicherry	„ 13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,123 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 24th July at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Fao	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	17
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	3	„ Lingi	19
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Lingi	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	27
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Butchers Island and Outun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship HER MAJESTY will be sent off with immediate despatch. For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

JAMES DOWNIE, Commander.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES.

MAGDALA HOTEL,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 30th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and commodiously situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Byculla Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION
AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, is situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DEPARTURE of the S. S. MAGDALA has been POSTPONED from WEDNESDAY to THURSDAY the 22nd instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two Gentlemen can find good accommodation, on moderate terms, in a new House on the Esplanade.—Address A. K., office "Bombay Gazette."

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadevie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Bury's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S NEW BEEF MARKET, ESPLANADE, Nos. 1 to 6.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY, ALWAYS IN HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of Various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Lamps and Lamps for Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of Various Patterns, Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Ice Pitcher, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers; assorted Musical Boxes, German silver single Horse Harness, Birds and Parrot's Cages; Railway Wrappers Velvet, Brussel and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

PERFUMERY AND SCENT.

Improved Scidlitz Powders, Violet Powders, Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salt, Smelling Salt, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet Bon Bon for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

OILMAN STORE MART.

KHAN MAHOMED P., in thanking his Constituents, European and Native, both in Bombay and Up-country, begs to intimate that his Mart is always replete with Oilman-Stores and Preserved Provisions, and is replenished by fresh supplies from England by every Mail, including—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

FRUITS.—Tart, Preserved Crystallised and in Syrup, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES.—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered and Red Herrings, Sardine, Herring a la Sardine, &c., &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongues, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Cabbage, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES.—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushroom, &c., &c.

PRESERVED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calf's-foot and Sheepfoot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine, Fruits, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCE.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.

CHEESE French Butter, Bacon—Fresh, in every Mail—of choicest quality.

DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps' Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley and Cornflour, &c., &c.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONARY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely Palatable and Pleasant.

TEA, SUGAR and COFFEE in great variety.

N. B.—All Up-country orders executed promptly with strictest care and attention, at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

Close to Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

FRENCH MEDICINES.
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H.I.H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault and Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES of the CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders arising from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur ès Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are —Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL of LOCAL
New Curative Agent.
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called Matico, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

Agents:—Bombay and Poor s, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie and Co.
„ Calcutta, Noakey and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a rèchercheé Cabinet Wine

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and 'pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup".....at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
5 Borah Bazzar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edinburgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints „ 3-0 „ } spectively.

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	.....	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	..... „ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	..... „ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.
"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast"
"with a Saltier."

AY...	...Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens..	„ „ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ „ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ „ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ „ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ „ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ „ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	„ „ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ „ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's $ 1	„ „ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

LOST, on the night of Thursday, or Friday morning, a SHIP'S BOAT, painted green outside, and blue inside, as far as Thwarts, above the Thwarts white, with bright garnale.—Whoever will RESTORE the same to CAPTAIN BOND, at Messrs Nanabhoy & Sorabjee's, will be REWARDED.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, M. B. COHEN & Co.

Entrance Bell Lane.
20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much richer	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old.....	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety.....	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle.....	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.....	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body.....	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended.....	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant.....	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868.....	18 0
33 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862.....	20 0
33 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862.....	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862.....	22 0
35 0	Nierstein ditto 1862.....	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862.....	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
29 0	Scharzberg ditto 1863	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1861	20 0
38 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc.....	13 0
16 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beychevillle.....	18 0
20 0	Chateau Lascombe	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte.....	28 0
30 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET fluctuating, Colabas 1740, Mazagons 1245 for time, New Bank of Bombay shares Rs. 23 per cent., new issues Rs. 16 per cent. premium, New Frere Land shares Rs. 200.

CALCUTTA.—15TH JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—The telegram in yesterday's *Englishman* that Government had offered to purchase the "Elphinstone Land and Reclamation Co. of Bombay," by payment in 4 per cent. Stock at Rs. 96, became known in the Bazaar last evening, and caused a panic in the Paper market to-day, among the speculators; a sale was effected early in the forenoon at Rs. 94-14, or Rs. 5-2 per 100 discount, and prices rapidly declined to 94-10 and 94-8; at the latter rate upwards of 2½ lakhs are reported to have changed hands. Towards the afternoon, it occurred to these speculators that such a gigantic affair, involving about one crore and eighty lakhs of rupees, must take time to be completed, perhaps more than a year; this caused a re-action; purchases were made at Rs. 94-10 and 94-12, and the market closed firm, with buyers at Rs. 94-10 or 5-6 per 100 discount—no seller. 5 per cent. of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 109-8. In 5½ per cents. a cross transaction of a lakh of rupees took place at Rs. 14-2, against 4 per cents. at the lowest price of the day.

Bank of Bengal shares, were bought by different parties, at Rs. 1,580, exclusive of the dividend.

A transaction in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 200, exclusive of the dividend.

Purchases of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were again made at Rs. 400 per full share of Rs. 1,000 at Rs. 200 per half share.

Some Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 265.

A good number of Assam Tea Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 150.—*Englishman.*

(From L. W. Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, July 16th, 1869.)

New Jute to market is the feature of the week. About 1,000 maunds have already arrived, and some 20,000 maunds more 5,000 bales, will arrive here during the next ten days, after which supplies will increase from week to week. The quality of the first arrivals is always poor in fibre, short in length, and damp or wet 10 to 15 per cent., and after the heavy losses incurred last season, arising from the damp and wet condition of the early arrivals of last year's new crop, it is probable that shippers will be more careful this season.

As the jute season '68-69 may now be considered closed, i. e., the crop '68 is all but cleared from Calcutta; it may not be out of place to remind the readers of this circular that four years ago the present position of the market in regard to this fibre was clearly foretold. It was stated, and has since then been several times repeated, that the cultivation of Jute was not keeping pace with the consumption, but nobody had the least faith in the statement. Let the position of the article to-day put opinions to the test. To-day the stock in London is only 60,000 bales, the quantity afloat to Great Britain 180,000 bales, in Calcutta there is no stock of either old Jute Rejections or Cuttings, and in Dundee the consumption is larger than ever before known.

Freights.—A speculative idea that there will be no ships to carry the immense quantity of new jute supposed to be coming forward from the interior, has led to an increase of 5s. a ton in the rates, and for shipments in all August, there is no saying what price may not be paid. Rapeseed, too, has shared in the upward movement. In other respects produce ready for shipment is more scarce to-day than it was a month ago, when freights were 10s. lower, and with half the present amount of tonnage in the port.

To-day's quotations are :—		For London.	For Liverpool.
Cotton	per ton of 52 cubic feet	£2 2 6	£2 2 6
Jute	,, ,,	£2 2 6	£1 12 6
Indigo	,, ,,	none.	none.
Lac & Tea	,, ,,	£2 5 0	£2 0 0
Linseed	,, 20 cwts.	£1 17 6	£1 12 6
Rapeseed	,, ,,	£2 12 6	£2 0 0
Rice	,, ,,	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Sugar	,, ,,	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Saltpetre	,, ,,	£0 10 0	£0 10 0
Hides	,, 14 ,,	£2 5 0	£2 0 0

For Dundee direct :—Jute £2-15-0 per ton of 5 bales has been refused for two charters.

For America :—Linseed and Measurement goods, dlrs. 8 to 9 nominal.

Exchange remains as quoted for the last three weeks, with a slight downward tendency.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight—

Bank Bills 1s. 11¼d.—1st Class Credits 1s. 11⅛d.—Document Bills 1s. 11⅛d.

Indigo.—There is very little to add as to the prospects of the crop since last issue. Kishnaghur, Jessore and Burdwan have had some more heavy rain of which they had already had more than was good; from Tirhoot and Chuprah, accounts continue very bad, and it is only with a mild rainy season that a cutting may be got in September, and as the chances are very much against them, the out-turn is not likely to be more than half that of last year. Chumparum still looks well with the prospect of a better out-turn than last year's. In Benares and the North-West, the rains have proved most beneficial and there is every prospect of a fair out-turn.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

Richmond, Captain, 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Mangalore.
Persse, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Humfrey, Ensign, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Niven, M. D., Surgeon, Superintendent Bombay Lunatic Asylum, on sick leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 19th July, 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

Apothecary Nagnath, No. 58, from general duty Presidency to British Medical Department.

Apothecary Shreepat Sheshadree, No. 61, from (new promotion) British Medical Department to general duty, Presidency, Indian Medical Department.

Apothecary V. DeSouza, No. 63, (new promotion) from Civil Hospital Kurrachee to general duty Sind (temporary).

Apothecary P. Druman, No. 64, (new promotion) from Munora Point, Kurrachee, to general duty Sind (temporary).

Apothecary J. Sylvester, No. 65, from (new promotion) General Hospital, Kurrachee, to general duty Sind (temporary.)

Assistant Apothecary Dr. Cooper, No. 77, from general duty Sind to British Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary W. Eoun, No. 97, Civil Medical Department to British Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary W. Scroggie, No. 109, from Bombay Marine to British Medical Department.

3rd Class Heera Swamy, No. 589, from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Aden.

With reference to G. G. O. 526, 14th instant, Brigadier General E. P. Lynch, K. S. L., is posted to the Ahmednuggur Brigade.

All correspondence connected with Lock Hospitals is to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, except as regards the appointment of Medical Officers, which is to be addressed to the Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th July 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers :—

Royal (Bengal) Artillery.—Captain T. Nicholl to be Major, from the 5th June 1869.

88th Foot.—Major and local Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Betts to be Colonel, from the 24th November 1866.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

37th Foot.—Ensign George A. W. Forrest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waters, who retires. Dated 26th June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

88th Foot.—Lieutenant Arthur Allen Owen to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pearson, who retires. Dated 1st July 1869.

Ensign Sir G. A. de Hochepied-Larpent, Bart., to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Owen, promoted. Dated 1st July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain Albert Peachey, 1st battalion, 3rd Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 3rd July 1869.

Captain C. L. Dashwood, 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers, is permitted to proceed to Cashmere (in addition to visiting the hills north of Dalhousie), on the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 19th April last.

Assistant Surgeon G. S. Davie, M. D., H. Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is directed to assume medical charge of F. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Benares, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Collis, proceeded to England, on leave on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain W. G. Martin, (E Battery, A Brigade,) to Cashmere and Murree, from the 10th June to the 10th October, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Captain (local Major) A. H. Dawsont (No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade,) to Landour and adjacent hill stations, from the 20th June to the 20th October, on medical certificate.

2nd Captain H. I. E Ford, (Adjutant 24th Brigade,) for one month, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain S. Graves, to remain at Simla, from the 19th July to the 14th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant Colonel W. Rogers, to Mussoorie, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Conor, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Murree, from the 1st to the 31st August, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant T. G. Cuthell, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 20th June to the 1st November on medical certificate.

41st Foot.—Major A. H. Wavell, to remain in Cashmere from the 13th July to the 10th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Quin, to Landour and Mussoorie, from the 18th June to the 17th September, on medical certificate.

88th Foot.—Colonel E. H. Maxwell, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 17th July to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Furneaux, to Calcutta, for one month from date of departure from his regiment, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Furneaux, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Captain G. B. Wolsley, from the 1st March to the 1st September, to Cashmere, on medical certificate.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant T. A. Tharp, to Simla, from the 13th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

15th Madras Native Infantry.—Major C. H. Beddek, from the 17th May to the 15th June, on medical certificate to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Strong, from the 14th June to the 13th July, on medical certificate, to Calcutta, to appear before a final medical board.

25th Native Infantry.—Captain R Worsley, (Adjutant,) to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 25th May to the 30th September, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon E. F. Boult, (attached to 107th Foot,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 22nd April to the 21st October, on medical certificate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Serious inconvenience having occurred from remissness in an important branch of correspondence, in consequence of which the Commander-in-Chief in India has remained in ignorance of opinions given by Commanding Officers of stations to the Civil authorities on matters of much importance, His Excellency requests close attention be paid in future to the custom according to which Commanding Officers of every degree are required to submit to their superiors communications on official matters received from non-military authorities.

General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will have the goodness to enforce this rule in all stations under their command, and they will further forward to Army Head Quarters, without delay, communications and questions of every kind which may have been submitted to them, or to those under their command, for opinion or orders by authorities not connected with the Army.

Attention is called to para. 1, Chapter XX. "Correspondence," of the Bengal Military Regulations, which lays down the channel through which Military Officers' opinions are to be conveyed to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and to Government,—to paragraph 14 of the same, which generally defines the scope of authorised correspondence with local Civil authorities,—and to paragraphs 19 and 20, which indicate the nature of correspondence expected from Commanding Officers, and the necessity of observing the prescribed channel of communication.

TRANSFERS OF MEN FROM ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

Instances having occurred where General Officers exercising their discretion have authorized the movement of men from Batteries of Royal Artillery to others of the same Brigade at distant stations, at the hottest season of the year, and it having been brought to the Commander-in-Chief's notice, that in some cases men have suffered most severely therefrom, His Excellency prohibits for the future any such movements between the 1st April and 20th October, without special sanction received from Army Head Quarters through the Quartermaster General.

This order cancels, within the above dates, the operation of Adjutant General's Circulars of 26th August 1863, and No. 103 of the 21st July 1865.

NATIVE INFANTRY UNIFORM.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India has sanctioned the undermentioned change in the uniform of the Native Infantry; and Commanding Officers are requested to submit their indents to the Clothing Department for supply of the new pattern clothing which falls due in 1870-71 :—

Zouave tunics with slashed cuffs.
Serge pyjamahs.

HEAD DRESS FOR GENERAL STAFF.

General Order No. 133, dated 20th May last, laying down the cork helmet as the future head dress for General Staff, applies to the Brigade Staff as well as to the Divisional Staff.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Winslow	Labaste	Mozambique and Zanzibar.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship City of Shanghai, Crockett, to Amsterdam.
Ship Duncln, Denton, to Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Faiz Rahanee, to Calcutta.
Ship Maggie Lauder, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 15 Shahpore ..... Lihon ..... Liverpool, April 11.
Gaulois ..... Mony ..... Bombay, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

July 15 Asia (s) .....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July 14 Aca ..... Coconada.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MUNDAY—July 19th, Mr. David John Munday, leaving a wife and a large number of relations and friends to deplore his loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BOOTH—July 14th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Dr. B. S. Booth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—FRANCIS—July 15th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Spencer, William Colville Smart, of Berhampore, to Margaret, relict of the late Captain J. Francis, of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

UNDERWOOD—July 10th, at Manantoddy, Wynaad, George Walter Deslandes Underwood, infant son of W. E. Underwood, Deputy Magistrate Wynaad, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

OUR interest in home news has been so monopolized of late by the great political battle of the year, that the report recently made by the Judicature Commission has escaped almost, if not quite, unnoticed. Perhaps some of our readers are still ignorant that for nearly two years a Royal Commission, composed of almost all the great lawyers of the day and several eminent laymen, including one late and one present Cabinet Minister, has been employed in investigating the jurisdiction, pleading, and procedure of the Superior Courts in England, with a view to their simplification and improvement. In this investigation were comprised the Courts of Chancery, of Common Law, of Admiralty, and of Probate and Divorce, with those of local jurisdiction, such as the Courts of Lancaster, Durham, and the Cinque Ports; but unfortunately the two highest Courts of Appeal, the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, were excepted from the inquiry. This Commission has recently made its report, which may not improbably be the foundation of changes and reforms in the law of England not less important than those which the issue of the great parliamentary struggle now proceeding is destined to introduce into her political and social system. The report is, moreover, especially interesting to Indian readers, as some of its recommendations have already been adopted in the law of India, and others seem to suggest valuable improvements in that law. We propose, therefore, to give at some length an analysis of the report of the Commission, with especial reference to those suggestions, which either have already, or in our opinion should have, a place in Indian law.

The Commissioners begin by pointing out the anomalous state of the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, arising principally from the existence, side by side, of the two systems of Law and Equity; they also remark the anomalous position of the High Court of Admiralty, and the discrepancy between the procedure and remedies there and at Common Law in relation to the same matters. They express their opinion that the evils of the present system cannot be completely remedied by any mere transfer or blending of jurisdiction between the Courts as at present constituted; and recommend the consolidation of all the Superior Courts, of Law and Equity, together with those of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty, into one Court, to be called the Supreme Court. This Supreme Court would be divided into as many Chambers as might be required by the extent and nature of its business; but all suits would be instituted in the Supreme Court, and not in any Chamber of it. Each Chamber would possess the whole jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and would be able to administer all the remedies which all the present Courts combined now have jurisdiction to administer. We need hardly point out that the plan here recommended is precisely that now in operation in India. The Commissioners suggest that the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, should at present retain their titles, and each form one Chamber of the Supreme Court; and that the Courts of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty should be consolidated into one other Chamber. They go on to recommend that a classification of business should be made between the several Chambers of the Supreme Court, such classification being made for the present on the principle of assigning to the several Chambers such suits as would now be commenced in the Courts whose names those Chambers will respectively bear. Power is to be given to each Chamber to order the transfer of a suit pending in it to another Chamber, if it appear that the suit can be more appropriately dealt with in that Chamber; but, except for the purpose of obtaining such a transfer, no objection can be taken to the prosecution of any suit in any particular Chamber. It seems to us that these suggestions might be adopted with advantage in the administration of law among ourselves. For instance, all suits in the nature of equity suits might be transferred to one special division of the Court. It is not necessary to give other instances of the application of the same principle; but it can be hardly doubted that in this way there would be a great economy of judicial labour, each judge having that class of suits relegated to him with the conduct of which he was especially familiar. At present it is adopted to a very slight extent. Before leaving this branch of the subject, the Commissioners touch on the question of the proper number of judges who should sit in each Chamber. Their opinion is, that there is no reason against all matters coming in the first instance before a single judge, as is the practice with us; but, to avoid violent changes, they advise that matters now disposed of *in Banco* in the Courts of Common Law should still be heard before three judges.

The report next considers the procedure of the future Court. It comments on the wide discrepancy at present existing between the pleadings and the modes of trial and taking evidence in the different Courts. It recommends the greatest possible uniformity, and advises that all suits should be commenced by a writ of summons to be issued from one general office. In order to avoid unnecessary protraction of litigation and expense in cases where the plaintiff's right to the relief he claims, or to a part of it, is clear, it is suggested that in all cases where the plaintiff seeks to recover a money demand, the writ should be specially endorsed with the sum sought to be recovered; and that in default of the appearance of the defendant, the plaintiff should be allowed to sign judgment for this sum. If the defendant appears, the plaintiff is to be allowed, on making an affidavit verifying the cause of action and swearing that in his belief there is no defence, to take out a summons to show cause why he should not be at liberty to sign judgment. The same plan is to be adopted in cases where an ordinary account is in the first instance required, as in the cases of executorship or partnership, or a common trust account. Besides, the judge is to have power at once to order any necessary accounts or enquiries, although some special relief may be sought or some special matter may have to be tried, as to which the suit must proceed in the ordinary manner. It will be remembered that the Act providing a summary procedure on bills of exchange and promissory notes has introduced into India some small portion of these suggested facilities, but the report gives a far wider scope to such abbreviation of litigation.

The Commissioners then proceed to the subject of pleadings. They say that the systems now in use, both at Common Law and in Equity, are open to serious objections; the pleadings in the former leading to a number of useless issues, the facts lying behind which are seldom clearly discoverable; the latter offending by needless prolixity. They consider that the best system would be one which should combine the comparative brevity of Common Law pleadings with the principle of stating, intelligibly and not technically, the substance of the facts relied upon as constituting the case of the plaintiff or defendant, as distinguished from his evidence; and say that upon this principle has been founded the system now at work in the United States and in the Indian possessions of England. According to their suggestions, the plaintiff is to deliver to the defendant a short statement of facts constituting his cause of complaint, not upon oath, to be called the Declaration. The defendant is then to deliver to the plaintiff a short statement, likewise not upon oath, of the facts constituting his defence; this is to be called the Answer. If new facts are alleged in the answer, the plaintiff is to be at liberty to reply. Beyond this stage the pleadings are not to go, except by special permission of the judge, who is also to have power to admit at any stage of the proceedings any amendment in or addition to the pleadings which he may think necessary for determining the real controversy between the parties. The Commissioners do not touch on the question as to how far the parties are to be bound by the pleadings, and whether a fact omitted in the answer may be used as a defence at the hearing; nor do they say whether they propose that points of law should be raised on the pleadings. It is notorious that the unsettled state of similar points is the great defect in the present state of pleadings in our Indian Courts, they being left almost entirely to the individual discretion of the judge before whom each case may be tried. The Commissioners then propose that the defendant should be allowed by his answer to raise any claims he may have against the plaintiff with regard to the subject-matter of the suit, which at present would have to be enforced by a cross-action; and they suggest the extension of the right of set-off to cases where the balance may be in favour of the defendant. And they advise giving power to the Court to add parties to the suit, so as to enable the Court to do complete justice, or to determine a question between the defendant and a third person, as well as between the plaintiff and defendant. They also recommend that either party should be at liberty to apply for such an order as he may be entitled to on the admitted facts, without waiting for the determination of the other questions in the case.

At this point we leave the Report for to-day, intending to return to the subject.

MR. MAINE, we believe, intends to quit India in October next; but his successor, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, as at present arranged, will not take his departure from England until November.

MR. J. P. BICKERSTETH has resigned the office of Senior Magistrate of Police, and we are glad to learn that Government have promptly confirmed Mr. John Connon in the appointment. As Acting Senior Magistrate during a long period of time, Mr. Connon has given perfect satisfaction to both the European and the native community. Thorough independence and strong common sense, with a lively sense, too, of right and wrong, are qualities to be desired in a magistrate, and Mr. Connon possesses a good share of them. The office could not be better filled than it now is.

A CALCUTTA contemporary understands that Mr. Cooper, the well-known traveller in China, does not cross the frontier for Western China until about September next. Mr. Cooper is at present abiding in Upper Assam in the vicinity of the Abor country. He is residing with the missionaries located in that region, who are affording him every assistance towards the acquisition of the Abor language.

"WE hear," says the "Englishman," "that shortly after the arrest of Ameer Khan and Asmutdad Khan for complicity in the Wahabee conspiracy, an application was made to the police authorities to set them at large on a cash deposit of Rs. 50,000 and bail to the amount of Rs. 2,00,000. As they had been removed beyond the jurisdiction, the application could not be entertained. These arrests have caused quite a sensation amongst the Mahomedan community."

WE regret to learn, from our Nagpore contemporary, that Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner Nerbudda Division, is suffering from the effects of a serious mauling from a tiger. The beast sprang on Mr. Low and seized him by the right shoulder, inflicting several serious wounds. Fortunately, Mr. Low had the presence of mind to draw his hunting knife, and plunging it into his antagonist, ripped the beast open the whole length of its belly and thus saved his own life.

WE hear that Captain Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed a Deputy Conservator of Forests in these Provinces.—*Central India Times.*

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL has applied to have his leave extended to a period not exceeding two years, and to be allowed to reckon the entire period as furlough under the new rules.—*Ibid.*

WE observe that it is the wife of Captain Hopkins, of Saugor, who has instituted a suit for a divorce, and for the custody of her two children, in the High Court at Allahabad.

IT has been ruled that a medical officer in charge of a regiment, appointed to officiate in a staff appointment during the absence on furlough of the permanent incumbent, will not be required to vacate his regimental charge.

ACCORDING to the "Hindoo Patriot," the steps that the disqualified native civilians took in England to establish their case were taken at the suggestion of Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Eastwick, the Hon'ble Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Bell, Dr. Goldstücker, &c.

WE learn that Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, who has just returned from twenty months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad Division, and ordered by telegram to join his appointment.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to proceed to Bearbhoom last Monday, and was not to be accompanied by any of the Secretaries or his office establishment, as previously arranged. Mr. Secretary Dampier has availed himself of his leave, and proceeded on a river trip for the benefit of his health. Mr. Rivers Thompson was shortly to take temporary charge of his office.

TWO men of Her Majesty's 102nd Regiment, Privates Rogers and McAliston, who way laid and robbed a native gentleman, in the latter part of the month of May last, have been found guilty of the daring crime, and have been sentenced each to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, to be branded with the letters "B. C." for bad character, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.—*Lucknow Times.*

"VERY little rain as yet in Mhow," says a correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," "the high winds prevailing driving the clouds away. Water is very scarce, the several wells being all but dry. Cholera is hanging about the lines of the 95th Regiment, but the other part of cantonments is healthy. The Bays march from this on the 31st of December if the 15th Hussars relieve them as expected a few days before that date. The horses and stores, &c., will be made over here and not at Khundwah."

ROADS IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE first qualification for the post of Municipal Commissioner is, beyond all doubt, the possession of a thick skin. The man who aspires to attain this position must be prepared to submit to an amount of abuse from the Bench of Justices, from the public at large, and in private circles, which would kill any one who should have the misfortune to be blessed with a sensitive temperament. We have been led to these remarks by the consideration of a subject which has been a bone of contention between the Public Works Department and the Municipal Commissioner for the past two or three years. Every one must have some idea of the state of the roads in Bombay. It is not every one, though, who knows what a good road is or how it should be made. The public don't trouble themselves with acquiring this knowledge. Mr. Jones drives along some road in Bombay, finds his carriage does not run so smoothly as he thinks it might, fancies himself jolted about a good deal, and forthwith gives vent to his feelings by anathematising Mr. Crawford in no measured terms. Mr. Jones's bosom is relieved. If he has written to the press, he has the consciousness that he has done a public duty. What does it matter to him whether the road is under repair, and cannot have a smooth surface for some days? He says that it is not easy for the wheels of his carriage—and that is enough. It is his opinion that Mr. Crawford should make his roads so that they shall never be rough—that they shall never require repair. A friend perhaps expostulates with him, and points out that some of the roads are infested with bandicoots, which burrow under and destroy them. But Mr. Jones wishes to know why Mr. Crawford does not catch the bandicoots. Why, indeed! No, nothing will convince some people that the roads of Bombay are not the worst in India, and the Municipal Commissioner accordingly is abused for them. We have repeatedly pointed out what we have considered the Commissioner's errors and offences, but we cannot join those who find fault with our roads. We think the complaints are unreasonable, and that they are made without consideration. So far, indeed, from the roads of Bombay being the worst in India, we question whether any town in the country possesses such good ones. And it should be remembered that they are good under the most unfavourable circumstances. There is an amount of quick traffic on them which no roads that we are acquainted with have to bear. On some of the main thoroughfares through the town there is a constant stream of carriages and bullock gharries during many hours of every day, and at the same time these thoroughfares are so narrow that barely more than two carriages can pass each other at the same time. The traffic is concentrated in a small space. Under these circumstances the surfaces of the roads naturally wear away very rapidly. The best metal in the world (and there is not finer metal than the trap rock of Bombay) cannot possibly resist the effects of rapid traffic for long. The roads must of necessity be broken up constantly for repairs, and because they are so people attribute the evil to the Municipal officers. They think that with better management such a state of things would not exist. The real truth is that Mr. Crawford has, in the matter of roads, put Bombay in advance, not only of every town in India, but of nearly every town in Europe, except perhaps London and Paris. The steam roller which has been at work for nearly a year in our town is one of the first that was constructed. The advantages which it gives us over those towns which are compelled to resort to the ordinary iron and stone rollers of the country are enormous. It makes a road firm and smooth in ever so much shorter a time than that in which the work can be performed by the help of bullocks only. If our roads were very wide, if they were as wide as those on the Esplanade, we could afford to repair them leisurely. The traffic could pass over one half while the other half was under repair. Nobody would require to be jolted. But to block up one half of any road through the town would simply be to block up the road altogether. There would not be room for the carriages and foot passengers to pass. The consequence is that the Municipality are driven, even while they are repairing a road, to let the public over every part of it. The carriages necessarily bump about a good deal. If all this be considered, the advisability of a steam roller must surely be manifest to all, and we cannot agree with those who urge that the Municipality were not justified in purchasing one. We think they were, and that it is only by the help of what we may term the Municipal bruiser we can hope to keep our roads open to the public at all times. It is surely unreasonable, on the one hand, to complain that our roads are constantly requiring repair, and, on the other, that the Municipality have gone to the expense of a steam roller in order to repair them as quickly as possible.

But the Public Works officers think they have a special cause of complaint against the Municipality. There are two theories in our town regarding the manner of constructing roads. The Public Works officers have one, and the Municipal officers have the other. The former maintain that five or six years ago, when the roads used to be under their charge, they were in much better order than they are now, and that they were better because they were constructed differently. The *modus operandi* was this: To prepare no substratum of material for the metal to rest on, but only to lay the metal down in thin layers of two inches or so thick, and to consolidate each layer well before putting on the next. They insist moreover, that the metal should be smaller than that used at present. The theory of the Municipality is this: In making roads for rapid and constant traffic, if you neglect to prepare an unyielding bed for the metal to rest on, the road will not last. Before, therefore, putting any metal on a road, their practice is to lay down a course of large rubble stones, to ram them down as tight as possible, and, when the bed is firm, to put on the metal in the usual way adopted by the Public Works Department. It is to this system of road-making that the Government officers take exception. Let us try and ascertain who are likely to be correct.

The roads made after the Municipal pattern are undoubtedly more expensive in first cost. But if what the Municipal Commissioner maintains (and nobody can have had better opportunities for forming a correct opinion on this subject) is the fact, viz., that roads constructed on an unyielding bed of hard trap rubble outlast others made on the old system, then there can be no doubt that the former are the roads for Bombay. It is an expensive thing to repair a road under any circumstances; but in a place like Bombay the cost becomes a serious item in the Municipal budget. First cost should never be considered so much as the after expenses of maintenance. Moreover it should be borne in mind that the oftener a road requires repair the longer are the public without the use of it—the longer, in fact, is it no road. Now we are given to understand that the Municipal officers have made special experiments with the object to prove which kind of road lasts the longest, and they have simply adopted their own plan because it has turned out to be the best. The officers of the Public Works Department are too apt to be led astray by their up-country practice. They form their opinions of the Bombay roads merely on their acquaintance with district ones. But the two classes of roads are as different as possible. One has to carry slow traffic, and very little even of that; the other has to resist the action of constant quick traffic. Have the Public Works officers any data *in Bombay* to base their theory on? Do they know for a fact that any road in the town constructed on their system has lasted longer than those put down by the Municipality? We doubt it. We think the Municipal officers are more likely to be right. They have greater facilities for watching the effects produced by rapid traffic, and the fact that they advocate the more substantial method of construction goes far to prove that it is more likely to be the correct one. Mr. Crawford might easily put the matter beyond all dispute. We recommend that he should order two small portions of one and the same road to be reconstructed. Let a road be chosen where there is a large amount of traffic, and let one portion be constructed on the Public Works system, the other on that of the Municipality. All the traffic would have to pass equally over both. That portion of road which broke down first would obviously be the worst, and not of the kind suited to the wants of Bombay. It is really a pity that the best mode of making our roads should still be a matter of opinion among the engineering profession in our town, the more so when the question might so easily be settled by the Municipality. All that is necessary is that the experiment which we have above proposed should be conducted openly. The Municipal Executive Engineer should join issue with the Public Works officers. Let him construct his portion of road according to his own system, and let the Government Executive Engineer make his after the style of his department. The public may safely be left to judge who is in the right.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	21 59	1 28
Madras	11 50	1 2

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

THE BARQUE ALEXANDRA.

THE Copenhagen has been chartered to convey the cargo of the unfortunate Alexandra to Liverpool, and will sail for Covelong to-morrow morning (15th). It is expected that nearly the whole of the cargo will be saved, as the weather has been very favourable for getting it ashore. There appears to be little or no chance of floating the Alexandra off.—*Madras Mail.*

MAIL ROBBERY.

WE (*Dehli Gazette*) hear from Mhow by a letter dated the 13th instant, that another mail robbery, more daring if possible than the last, took place near Kishenpoora, a village about two miles from the station. The North-West Provinces (Agra) dâk being looted on the 10th by a band of *budmashes*, who, after ill-using the runner, scattered the letters all over the road and then bolted, finding no money or gold in the banghy parcels. The letters and papers were all recovered; but at the same place a native traveller was seized by the gang on the night of the 12th, and whatever ornaments he had on were carried off. In the struggle the unfortunate man received a severe *tulwar* cut on his head. He was sent into Mhow to the Cantonment Magistrate to give his deposition, but the spot where the *mar peet* occurred being in Holkar's territory, the matter will be referred to the Durbar, with little chance of any punishment befalling the *budmashes*.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mofussilite* at Mussoorie writes—"An accident which might have terminated fatally to several of the sick in the Depôt Hospital at Landour happened on the morning of the 13th instant. The facts are has follows. About half past 6 o'clock what I still maintain to have been a thunderbolt, and what others assert was merely a flash of lightning, came through the pucca roof of the hospital and killed two natives, one a washerman and the other a cooly. Strange to say those deaths occurred in two separate apartments adjacent to each other but with no direct communication into one another, and from what I hear at exactly the same. How two soldiers in particular escaped is beyond my comprehension. The hospital is situated in an open spot without any protection whatever from trees, &c., and is, moreover, almost the highest point up here, being 7,582 feet above sea level. Why the Government do not provide such places with lightning conductors is a matter of surprise to me. During the season, *i.e.* from April to October, there are always at an average from 30 to 35 sick. Surely so many lives ought not to be placed in jeopardy when a paltry outlay of say a thousand rupees would cover all costs for at least three lightning conductors."

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

IN reference to the sanction by the Secretary of State, of the propositions of the Government of India regarding the reform of weights and measures, the *Englishman* remarks—"It will be perhaps remembered that this reform is of a somewhat limited and tentative nature. We regretted this circumstance at the time, for after such a prolonged agitation of the subject, both by public bodies and by the Supreme Government, we had hoped that a more definite measure might have been evolved. The propositions of several of the members of Council were all that could be desired, but the late Viceroy, on the eve of departure, shrunk, and, as we think, wisely shrunk, from saddling his successor with the responsibility of carrying out a measure of extreme difficulty, and the results of which it was impossible to foresee. We are not aware whether the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State is of such a nature as to authorise the full reform originally contemplated, and so exhaustively discussed. But we understand that legislation is to proceed immediately, and we are glad that an opportunity will thus be afforded for Mr. Maine to impress his name and his Indian career upon the rural economy of the Indian population. It is a reform that has long been required, and whose results will be as permanent as they are important."

A NATIVE SHOT DEAD BY A SOLDIER.

(*Englishman*, July 17.)

ON Thursday night a native sepoy was shot dead without any reason in the Fort (Calcutta) by a drunken soldier of the 26th Cameronians, who, on returning to his senses on the following morning, stated that he recollected nothing of what had happened. He had been drinking heavily, and on returning to his cot, missed a pair of boots, seized and loaded his rifle and apparently shot the first person from whom he enquired as to the missing property. Such is the brief record of a crime which, we are sorry to say, has been no unusual occurrence of late years in the Indian army. The victims are generally being either comrades or officers. The facility for these outrages is increased by the introduction of the new breach-loading weapons. The remedy is apparently simple. Why should a soldier except in time of war or when on duty, be entrusted with the custody of his own ammunition? We have read long arguments as to its showing a want of trust in the soldier to deprive him of his ammunition, and as to its being necessary for him always to be prepared in case of any sudden call to arms enroute. To the former it may be answered that the protection of life is quite as much a duty as the protection of a soldier's feeling of honour, and to the second that an arrangement might be easily made, which would admit of the almost immediate distribution of the ammunition in cases of necessity.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF HINDOOS.

(*Indu Prakash*, July 19.)

IT will be in the recollection of those who have read the report of the proceedings lately instituted in the Police Court by Ganesh Bapojee Malwankar against eight gentlemen on the Hindoo widow marriage side, that Ganesh had deposed to the effect that the meeting at the Thakoordwar Temple was not held for the purpose of excommunication. Directly opposed to this assertion, a circular issues dated the day after that of the meeting, signed by one Pandurang Shivaram Bhave, manager of the Hindu Dharma Vyavasthapaka meeting, that a resolution was arrived as to excommunic

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Monday afternoon a quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room Town Hall. There was a moderate attendance, and in the absence of Mr. Scoble, Mr. C. E. Chapman was called to the chair.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

The Clerk (Mr. F. S. Leathes) read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley requesting him to lay before the Bench his resignation as a member of the Standing and Finance Committees.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed—

"That the resignation of Mr. Justice Bayley be accepted, and that Mr. C. E. Chapman be elected a Member of the Standing and Finance Committees in his room."

Mr. Chapman, being head of the Finance Department in Bombay, would be a most useful member of the committee, and he felt sure that his motion would be unanimously agreed to. (Applause.)

Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—I accept this proof of your confidence with thanks, and I assure you I shall spare no effort to render the Bench such service as I shall be able to give in this capacity. (Applause.)

CAPTAIN TULLOCH.

The Clerk read a Government resolution, dated 5th June 1869, stating that Captain Tulloch's services being no longer required by the Government, or by the Municipality of Bombay, he might proceed to his own presidency after 11th June.

Mr. Crawford said he had simply to remark with reference to this subject that he should hereafter have to bring forward the question of Captain Tulloch's remuneration.

The resolution of Government was then recorded.

THE "BATTLE OF THE FIGURES."

The next business on the paper was the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum on Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee's figures, and Mr. Sorabjee's reply thereto.

The papers having being taken as read,

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett proposed—

"That as the figures involved in the dispute are connected with the accounts for 1868, these papers be referred for report to the auditors nominated to audit these accounts."

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady seconded the motion.

Mr. Crawford thought Mr. Venayekrao had treated him rather cavalierly, because he had deprived him of his power to reply to the very able minute of Mr. Shapoorjee. However, he was very glad that the matter was not to rest upon the *ipse dixit* of either Mr. Shapoorjee or himself. The question was a matter of account, and he was quite willing that the auditors would say who was in the right and who was in the wrong. Mr. Sorabjee's feeling in bringing forward this matter was no doubt that it should be brought forward in the public interest; but when the report of the auditors appeared he was sure his friend would regret having entered into it, for he had fully appreciated the meaning of the expression—said that in his explanation he (Mr. Crawford) had made use of an "after thought." Mr. Shapoorjee would probably withdraw that expression, which was not altogether parliamentary.

Mr. Shapoorjee said he almost held the same view as Mr. Venayekrao regarding the difficulty of having such a matter as this question of figures settled by any discussion in the Bench, although he might say that he was still of the same opinion as he had expressed in his reply to Mr. Crawford. He did feel that a discussion of this question in the Bench would not bring an end to the matter satisfactorily. (Hear, hear.) And with that view he was thinking of proposing to refer the matter, not to the auditors, but to the Controller of Municipal Accounts. (Hear, hear.) And if the Bench would permit him he would read the resolution which he had intended to put before the meeting.

If after hearing this Mr. Venaykrao would withdraw his proposal, and allow this to be put, he hoped it would satisfy the Bench. Mr. Sorabjee then read the following resolution, which he proposed—

"That the Clerk of the Peace be requested to address the following letter to the Controller of Municipal Accounts:—

SIR,—A question having been raised in the Bench of Justices whether the financial position of the Municipality was correctly represented [the word "represented" was afterwards altered to "given" in] the statements laid by the Municipal Commissioner, in December last, before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider the Municipal Loan Bill. I have, by desire of the Bench, to request you to report whether any inaccuracies have occurred in the accounts submitted to the Legislature such as may have led the Select Committee to form an incorrect estimate of the liabilities and assets of the Municipality at the end of last year;—if any inaccuracies have occurred, the Bench will be glad to have a statement showing the discrepancy in detail. You will remember that the issue of a loan of 15 lacs of rupees was recommended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council in order to give a fresh start to the Municipality by clearing it of all overdue debt and to leave a suitable cash balance. The Justices request your opinion whether the loan of 15 lacs contemplated was sufficient to place the Municipality in the position intended by the Select Committee.—I have, &c."

Mr. Crawford said there was one word in the proposed letter which he thought on consideration Mr. Sorabjee would alter—where the clause occurred "whether the financial position of the Municipality was correctly *represented* in the statement." Now the Bench would remember that the whole of his statement was an estimate, and therefore he thought it would be fairer towards him if the word "estimated" were substituted for "represented."

Mr. Shapoorjee—I will be glad to modify it: but suppose the estimate turns out to be two or three lakhs wrong; that is all I am fighting for.

Mr. Crawford—You assume I misrepresented.

Mr. Shapoorjee—Oh, no. Not at all.

Mr. Crawford—That is the obvious inference from the words. The words representation goes far beyond an estimate. Representation means facts; but an estimate is a mere estimate.

Mr. Shapoorjee—Of course an estimate may be made and then turn out wrong afterwards. All my argument is that the Municipal Commissioner ought to know his affairs so well as not to make a mistake of a few lakhs.

Mr. Crawford—Clearly. But if that word "represented" is left in, I shall oppose the motion of Mr. Sorabjee; otherwise I would support it.

Mr. Sorabjee—I assure that it does not intentionally carry any malice.

Mr. Crawford—No, but simply it is inaccurate. A representation means a representation of facts, but there were no facts, but only an estimate.

The Chairman said the simplicity of Mr. Venaykrao's proposal commended it to his judgment. As to the memoranda of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Sorabjee it struck him that they were what Lord Dundreary would have called, "Things that no fellow could understand." (Laughter.) He really could not make head or tail of them, and he thought they might trust the auditors of the past year's accounts to bring out the whole thing in a clear and concise position.

Mr. Shapoorjee said the Controller knew more about the accounts than anybody else, and therefore he thought him the fittest person to decide the matter.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said if it were referred to the Controller he would report to the Bench and they would just be in the same position as now. He was in favour of referring the question to the auditors.

Mr. Russel Aitken thought the Controller the proper person to investigate this question. If it was referred to the auditors they would require to be paid for the extra work, and he thought every one should have confidence in the Controller.

Mr. Sorabjee then put his proposition in the shape of an amendment, and it was seconded by Mr. Russel Aitken.

On the suggestion of Mr. Russel Aitken, the word "represented" was struck out and the word "given" inserted in its place.

The question was then put to the meeting, when the amendment was lost by a majority of one, and the motion of Mr. Venayekrao was carried by 18 against 15.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

Mr. Connon said he understood that Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, who had been an auditor for some time, did not offer himself for re-election. As far as he knew, Mr. Framjee had performed his duties with great care and conscientiousness, and he hoped he would carry the Bench with him in expressing approval of his conduct. Mr. Wilson, he understood, offered himself for re-election, and he was a very competent and efficient accountant. Another gentleman offered himself, Mr. Raghoonath Narayen, with whose antecedents he was not personally very familiar, but he had no doubt they were all creditable to him. He would therefore propose—

"That Messrs. G. R. Wilson and Raghoonath Narayen be appointed auditors for the accounts of 1868, and their remuneration be as heretofore Rs. 1,000 each."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, and in doing so, stated that Mr. Raghoonath Narayen had been head of the accounting department of a large and influential firm in Bombay, and there were few Justices equal to him in a knowledge of accounts.

Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Bengalee said there had been some discussion a short time ago as to the duties of the auditors, and he had written down a few words which he thought should be tacked on to the resolution just proposed—viz., "and the auditors be requested to report specially whether any payments have been made in 1868 out of the funds of the Municipality, or were due at the close of the year for any expenditure on account of 1868 or the previous years, which expenditure may have been incurred without the authority of this Bench, either by way of exceeding the budgets or other grants, or by no grant having been made by the Bench for the same." He thought it was one of the duties of the auditor to report on that subject.

Mr. Connon said that personally he had no objection to the words being added. They had committees on the increase of this "unascertained load of debt" and one thing and another, and personally he was tired of the whole thing, and though he liked a good fight now and then, he thought they should now have a little peace. He now believed that practically there was a committee sitting regarding——

Mr. Sorabjee—Not inquiring into this matter. I will put these words as a separate motion.

The Chairman thought Mr. Sorabjee's proposal was expecting a little too much of the auditors. The very first duty of an auditor was to certify that every charge in the annual account of expenditure had its proper voucher, and what Mr. Sorabjee was asking them to do might be done by the Finance Committee or by the Bench itself. They were asking them to conduct an appropriation audit. But the duty of the auditors was confined to a comparison of vouchers, and he thought the appropriation audit could be best done by the Finance Committee. That committee might reasonably be asked to report whether, on review of the expenditure of the year, and a comparison of the expenditure with the grants there had been a fair balance between the grants and the expenditure. Beyond that he did not think the Bench could ask the auditors to go.

Mr. Crawford said Mr. Sorabjee might have found a mare's nest, but the very information he was trying to elicit was given in every annual report. But so far as the Controller and he himself was concerned, they should only be too glad if these words were attached by the gentlemen who proposed the auditors.

Mr. Shapoorjee thought his proposal might go by itself as an original motion.

Mr. Connon's motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Shaporjee now put his proposal in the following shape:—

"That the auditors be requested to report specially whether any payments have been made in 1868 out of the funds of the Municipality, or were due at the close of the year, for any expenditure on account of 1868 or previous years, which expenditure may have been incurred in that the authority of the Bench, either by way of exceeding the Budgets or other grants, or by no grant having been made by the Bench for the same."

With regard to what had fallen from the Chairman, he would say that if the auditors were merely to compare vouchers they would merely be doing clerk's work, and not auditors' work. And Mr. Crawford had said that they would find everything in the annual report; but he had some experience of this kind and he knew that debts of one year were paid in another year, and in that way unless a thorough examination was made of the expenditure of any given year, whether paid in that year or paid afterwards, they could never arrive at a proper result of the year's work. Mr. Crawford had been three years Municipal Commissioner, but he did not think that he had ever told them in his annual statement or verbally that his expenditure had exceeded his income by so many lacs, or they would not have had the municipal loans they had had. The great confusion in the municipal accounts arose from the year's accounts not being perfect accounts for the year. He was bound to say that there would be found lots of items for very large amounts, debts of 1868, which had not been paid, and probably would not appear in the accounts.

Mr. Crawford—You should not jump at conclusions.

Mr. Shapoorjee—And these accounts published were therefore a mere illusion. One could not arrive at the proper figures. The accounts were not on a system by which the Justices could see the actual income of a year and check the expenditure of a year. And if Mr. Crawford was right he did not see why he should object.

Mr. Crawford—We stated only just now that we shall be only too glad, Mr. Sorabjee.

Mr. Sorabjee—Well, I will put my proposition as an original motion.

Mr. Mahadeo Narayen Shirgaonkur seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee impressed upon the Bench that he thought they ought to have in the auditors' report a distinct report as to the real position of the Municipality—what the income of a year was, and what the expenditure was—whether there was any amount spent beyond what was sanctioned by the Bench, or whether, as was required by this motion, in a subsequent year there had been any expenditure paid that had been incurred in the previous year.

Dr. Dallas said that with all respect for gentlemen of the experience of the Chairman he quite concurred in what had been said about the audit of accounts. These audits, he thought, should be more than a mere examination of vouchers, for that was simply a clerk's work. They could not expect that in an establishment like the Municipality money would be paid without getting a voucher for it. He did not know whether the gentlemen present read the English newspapers, but if they did they must have seen that a very strong expression of public opinion had been elicited in England as to the mode in which auditors in general performed their duties, and that expression of opinion was directed against the performance of auditor's duties in the way it seemed to have been previously performed here, for the auditors appeared to have been satisfied with the production of vouchers without going beyond that and enquiring whether the man who gave a receipt was entitled to receive the money under the constitution of the bank or whatever it might be. The case which had called forth that expression was that of the secretary of the Bank of Bengal, and the feeling in England was universal in expressing dissatisfaction with the way in which auditors of great companies in England did their duty. Mr. Crawford had always said he was anxious that there should be the most searching inquiry into his conduct, and that he never expended any money which he was not fully prepared to justify, and therefore he was not actuated by any feeling of hostility to Mr. Crawford, but he only wished to have these audits made more trustworthy, and more of a check than they had hitherto been. And he would remind them that the Governor in Council seemed to be in exactly the same opinion, because when they had complained of the present position of the municipal affairs, it was said:—"Why, you have an audit. There is the particular section in the Act, and if you carry that out, it is impossible there can be any mistake." But the reality showed them that there was such a thing possible, and in his opinion this was a mistake. The audit was a mere examination of vouchers, and nothing more.

Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick said that if they examined the section of the Act referring to auditors they would see that the auditors were expected to do more than simply to examine and compare vouchers. If Rs. 1,000 was not enough to remunerate the gentlemen whom they appointed as auditors for going carefully through the accounts let the Bench increase the remuneration. The Bench should take every legitimate means to have the balances at its disposal ascertained, and see that the funds were properly expended.

Mr. Crawford suggested that the question should be put as he thought they were all in favour of the proposal. He did not see the use of having a learned disquisition on the duties of an auditor. The duties of the auditors were fully laid down in the Act, and the auditors were prepared to do that duty.

The Chairman did not know whether the auditors were prepared to do what Mr. Bengali suggested. Before putting the proposition he should like to say a word or two in reply to the remarks of Dr. Dallas. He agreed with him as to the necessity of the audit being thorough, and it might be as searching as possible. With reference to the specific grants of the Bench and the comparison of expenditure against the budget grants, he still held to what he had said before. With reference to what Mr. Narayen Mundlick had said, it was, he thought, very correctly put that the auditors should have every voucher and every document and everything they liked to call for, but he did not see that they should have in particular duty of comparing the expenditure accounts with the accounts which the Justices had sanctioned for the current year's expenditure. That was a branch of audit which he doubted, in the first place, if whether those gentlemen would undertake. As to what Mr. Sorabjee said about what was granted for expenditure in one year being put in the next, whatever was spent in the year was the expenditure of the same year. If a sum of money was spent on the 31st of July 1869, it was part of the expenditure of the year 1869, and could be the expenditure of no other year, and this expenditure must be against the budget grant of 1869. He should say that the sub-committee, of which he had the honour of being a member, had held several meetings about the accounts, and they were doing their best to get them into shape, and he hoped that very soon the committee would present such a report to the Bench as would be satisfactory to the Justices. He had in his hand the report of the Calcutta Municipality, in which every item was fairly brought out, and every item of expenditure in the different branches shown clearly, with an opening and closing cast balance, and the cash balance certified by the auditor. Until they were in a position to be able to do that, and until they were in a position to have the report for 1868 before the 19th of July 1869, and the expenditure certified to, and the cash balance under each head of the Municipality shown in the statement, the accounts could not be said to be in a satisfactory state. He must say they were now in a most unsatisfactory state. (Hear, hear.) When they had accounts closed with cash balances certified by the auditor no one could get up and say, "This account is falsified;" or "this is incorrect;" if the auditors, too, had certified the vouchers, and that on a certain day there is such a balance in hand, it was impossible for the Bench to be misled as to their receipts and expenditure. He thought that particular branch of audit proposed was foreign to the duty of those gentlemen who had been elected that day to serve as auditors. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee said he had put forward his resolution on the ground that it was the duty of the auditor to see whether the public money was spent according to the sanction obtained from the Bench. If any gentleman said that was not the duty of the auditor, he thought, as was said the other day, that the duty of auditor was a mere farce.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

PETITION FOR LIGHTS.

The Clerk read a petition dated 8th July 1869 from certain residents of Cowasjee Patell Tank Cross Lane praying that some lamps might be erected there. The petition stated that several applications had been made to the Municipal Commissioner, but with the exception of one letter received in 1858 from the Deputy Commissioner there had been no answer to the prayer.

On the motion of Mr. Crawford, the petition was referred to the standing committee.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Clerk said he had that morning received a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of his annual report which he read to the meeting.

Mr. Crawford—In making the statement with reference to the delay I have stated what was an actual fact. The Controller's department has been for something like two and a half months working up to nine o'clock at night without even a holiday on Sunday, and this has arisen from their not having received the store department returns. I do not see when all the rest of the departments have done what they were called upon to do, why that department, whose province it was to make the store returns, has not even attempted to do so. I do not see why that fact should not be stated; and I have stated it not only in justice to the Controller and his department, but to the whole executive. As to the report itself, it is very bulky, and perhaps the more important part of it is the appendices and the estimates of expenditure under the different heads, and they will be out I hope in the course of the week. I will therefore move that the consideration of the report be deferred to an adjourned meeting, as it would be premature to consider it now.

Dr. Dallas seconded the motion.

Mr. Aitken said that as the department to which the delay was attributed had been under his charge during the past year he begged to inform the meeting that, as far as he was personally concerned, everything that he could do was done; and not only that, but he especially engaged clerks for the store department, who were all submitted for the approval of the Controller of Accounts; and, further, they were actually placed under the Controller for the purpose of getting the stores reports forward. He did his best and got an experienced head clerk, and he incited the clerks to work as well as he could, and actually placed them departmentally under the Controller of Accounts. With regard to the accounts themselves he could only say that in his report he had given his opinion of them very fully. He had represented very strongly to the Commissioner the bulky and useless nature and utter impracticability of the forms. They were very good forms for departments where the expenditure was known, but in engineering work, where they did not know what they required or what they might require, the forms were quite unsuitable. The auditors had agreed with him and had recommended that the forms should be simplified, and he had recommended to the Commissioner that the forms used by the Elphinstone Company should be adpoted. These were very admirable forms, and would have fulfilled every requirement. He certainly did not take any blame to himself. If he had a proper number of clerks he might have done the work, but at first he was limited to a certain number. He placed his clerks departmentally under Mr. Maidment.

Mr. Maidment—Not until the beginning of this year.

Mr. Aitken—No, no. The head clerk was unfortunately dead. That clerk had been under Mr. Nusserwanjee, who could confirm him when he said that he did everything he possibly could. If the accounts were not forward all he could say was that he could not get them forward, and he did not believe that any one could have got them into a much more satisfactory shape. The fact was he did not see why he should have anything to do with the stores at all. He was asked to provide forms and he did so, and he advertised them, and the first he heard of the form was when it was handed to him to enter into his books, and he asked if he must certify to the rates. He found them 100, 150, 200 per cent. over market rate, and he asked the Controller of Accounts if he was to certify to these rates, and the Controller asked him what he meant! He then referred to the Municipal Commissioner, and he asked him (Mr. Aitken) if he was going to accept the contracts. They had paid perfectly absurd rates for all the stores; and that was not due to the fact that they did not make ready money payments. As a matter of courtesy he thought those store contracts should have been passed to him to be reported upon for the information of the Commissioner; but as it was, the store schedule was advertised, and one was sent to him, whether the highest or the lowest he had no means of knowing. As to the forms he did not think they were suited to the department placed under his charge, and he did all he could to induce the Commissioner to change them.

Mr. Crawford said after the very elaborate explanation of Mr. Aitken, perhaps it would be well for him to say a few words as to the question of the store contracts, which had been imported without any particular relevance, so far as he could see into the discussion. He might say with respect to them that they were always advertised in the usual manner, and that the lowest was accepted. At the time alluded to by Mr. Aitken rates were unusually high owing to the Abyssinian war, they fell afterwards. When he found that Mr. Aitken was somewhat arrogating to himself the power of accepting contracts, he checked him, and very properly. This contracts was the lowest, as Mr. Aitken knew, and it was duly notified to the Bench and laid on this table. Afterwards when Mr. Aitken objected to certain rates the contractor was made to reduce them. They had heard Mr. Aitken say that he did not see that he had anything to do with the stores. Now the forms for the store accounts and the stock accounts were laid down by the Finance Committee of the Bench, and they had been carried out by and every department had done what it was called upon to do, except that of the Executive Engineer. On the 4th of July last year the Executive Engineer's remissness in the matter was brought before the Bench by the Finance Committee, and if the Bench would look to the proceedings of the Finance Committee on that date it would be seen that that before the Committee had down very distinctly what was the duty of the Executive Engineer. This was what the committee reported to the Bench last year:—

"It also appears that the items of 'stores and workshops' have not been included in the Executive Engineer's monthly estimates, or in his returns of expenditure, agreeably with the circular orders issued by the Controller on the 1st February 1868, and that, consequently, the comparison of the actual expenditure and the budget grants cannot be accurately made in all cases.

"The Controller has reported that he has requested the Executive Engineer to cause bills to be prepared against each department for work done in the workshops, agreeably with the orders given in his circular No. 191 of the 13th February, but that up to this time they have not been received.

"It was agreed the Controller should again call the attention of the Executive Engineer to the circular orders issued on the subject of the preparation of estimates and accounts, and request him to submit all the information still required without further delay.

"It appears necessary to remind the Executive Engineer that the Controller's instructions on all points connected with accounts are to be carried out without demur.

"The Controller and the Finance Committee will be happy to consider any suggestions the Executive Engineer may have to offer for the improvement of the system of accounts in force, but they cannot admit that he is justified in neglecting to comply with the Controller's orders, because he may not always consider them judicious."

It just came to this, that every other department had not said that what they had to do was impossible; they had done their work, but Mr. Aitken's department did not furnish one single return for the whole of 1868. He thought that was a very fair ground of complaint, and it was not one which, in justice to the Controller's office, he could allow to pass without comment. That was the main reason of the delay of this report.

Mr. Aitken said he would remind the Commissioner that he engaged a brother of Mr. Nusserwanjee, the chief accountant, for the special work. He was sorry to say he was dead now, but he did his best to bring out the accounts of the store department. He thought Mr. Nusserwanjee could bear him out when he said that the deceased clerk took his orders directly from the Controller, and his instructions to him was that he should fulfil every requirement the Commissioner made. If he was told to work out a bulky, most intricate, and useless set of forms, and with an insufficient staff, and that staff broke down—he had pointed out that he had an insufficient staff—then he could not and would not hold himself responsible for the breakdown. He had anticipated it all along and pointed it out to the Municipal Commissioner. He did not come out to Bombay to be a clerk, and he did not suppose the Bench of Justices expected that an engineer would do those duties. With regard to the store contract being the lowest, how could the Commissioner know that unless it was submitted to an engineer; for unless he knew the requirements he could not possibly judge. He might look to the bottom of the column and give it to the man whose total was the least, but it was well known that contractors put those things down at a low figure that were not likely to be required, whereas those that would be used were put down at a high rate.

Mr. Ormiston did not mean to involve himself in this quarrel, but from his experience in public companies he was enabled to say that tenders were referred to the engineer and reported on by him. He did not know if Mr. Crawford would have any objection to adopt that course.

Mr. Crawford—No; not at all.

Mr. Aitken—Well, it was not done in this case; and I think it was a dereliction of duty.

The Chairman said that the bare fact before them was this—on the 19th of July 1869 they had not the account of the stores department for 1868 yet before them. He would not enquire into the reasons whether it was on account of the store or any other department, but there was the bare fact. He looked and looked and could not find any balance sheet in the report, but only a note saying that appendices would follow, and it seemed to him as if the pith and marrow of the report had been left out. He went over to the Town Hall and requested to see the appendices, but nobody had got them. The Justices would agree with him that it was a most extraordinary state of things. All he would with regard to the store accounts was that the Commissioner should have omitted them from the report altogether. (Hear, hear.) Why should they not do as they did in Calcutta, prepare the accounts in sections of departments. The first account of the general fund in the Calcutta report opened with a cash balance in the bank of Rs. 2,40,000, and then it went on to the regular collections, giving the full expenditure debited against the general fund; and it then concluded with the cash balance at the bank. Then the second appendix in the report took the water works and gave the receipts and the expenditure, and concluded with a cash balance to the credit of the water works of Rs. 76,920; it also gave the receipt and expenditure proper and the closing balance on the 31st December 1868. He hoped they would do the same in the Bombay Municipality instead of mixing the whole in one general account, The Commissioner had delayed his report on account of one department from April (for it was then his report was dated) till July, because the accounts of one department were defective, which was of things quite extraordinary and most undesirable in any Municipality; the Commissioner should have issued his report without making any mention of Mr. Aitken's department, and then Mr. Aitken would have given his reasons why the delay had occurred. He was sure the Commissioner was as sorry as he was that the consideration of the report had to be postponed to the adjourned meeting. He did hope that the Commissioner would remember that a mere statement of income and a statement of expenditure was not of itself an account, and that what the Bench expected was a balance sheet showing the municipal income and expenditure, with opening and closing cash balances. Anything less than this would be perfectly useless as an account.

Mr. Crawford said the reason the store account were not omitted from the report was because the Finance Committee had said they should be included in the report, and the Bench had concurred in that desire. Without the details of the stores and workshops the report would be incomplete.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali said that he hoped when the Commissioner put his accounts in proper form he would take a pattern from the forms adopted by the English Municipalities. He had had the pleasure of seeing some lately, and nothing could be clearer than those of the large towns of England. They were closed every year by themselves and showed the state of the Municipality very much better than was done in Bombay. He thought he was within bounds when he said that one half the Justices could not understand the accounts in their present form. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that as they had borrowed so many ideas from England that they might borrow this as well.

Mr. Crawford said that in justice to the Controller it was due that he should state that the form of accounts was that which had been approved by the Bench, and he did not think that the Controller or himself had any power whatever to alter the form of the accounts without a distinct direction from the Bench. Of course when any form of account was laid before them he and the Controller had to carry it out.

Mr. Sorabjee said he hoped the Controller would begin to use a simple form—— (Order, order.)

It was then agreed to postpone consideration of the report till next meeting.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Commissioner said that there were no extracts of proceedings from the Finance Committee ready, and therefore the discussion must stand over to the adjourned meeting.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF INCOME FOR 1869.

Mr. Crawford presented a revised estimate of income for 1869, and in doing so said this estimate was based on the actuals of the half-year of the current year ending 30th June. The papers on the subject which he should place before the Justices were somewhat voluminous, and he would suggest that the best plan would be to have them printed and circulated, and that they should be reported on by the Finance Committee, who would be able to tell the Bench exactly how they stood up to the 30th June 1869. He had thought it well to bring the estimates forward, as there were two things to be considered; first, there was the etimate of the income, and there was no reason why that should not be considered separately; and, in the next place, some of the Justices might be anxious to know what had been the progress of the recoveries, and how the balances now stood. The original estimate of income for 1869 was Rs. 32,29,373, whilst that of the revised estimate was Rs. 32,05,025, showing a total deficiency of Rs. 24,348, or about three-quarters per cent. upon the original estimate. Upon some of the items there was a deficiency, and upon others, a considerable increase, but what had chiefly disturbed their estimates for the current year were the town duties and the house rate. The town duties ought to have come in much earlier, for they only came into operation on the 1st June, and there had been a large deficiency in the house-rate owing to the falling off in house-rent. All these items were separately commented on in a paper which he would circulate; and appended as a corollary, he gave the total recoveries upon all heads, which amounted to Rs. 14,94,755. Of that sum Rs. 2,58,599 was on account of former years, and the balance Rs. 12,36,155, for the current year. This was all cash, and there were no book adjustments with Government whatever. Then with reference to the outstanding balances, he had only a few words to say. Last year a very absurd mistake was made by some people—and he had pointed out once or twice—of taking the recoveries made in the first half of the year and deducting them from the gross estimate of income for the year, bringing out the balance as an *outstanding* balance at the end of the first half year. But this year he had put matters in such a form that no one could misunderstand them. He stated as follows with reference to the outstanding balances on the 30th June:—

"It is almost unnecessary to remark that there can only be outstanding balances due on the assessed rates and taxes.

"These are—

1. The house-rate.
2. The police-rate.
3. Lighting-rate.
4. Halalcore-cess.

} All recoverable half-yearly in advance.

5. Wheel-tax.
6. Water-rate.

} Recoverable quarterly in arrears.

"It follows that the whole of the sums assessed on the first five taxes for the first half-year were due and leviable on or before 31st June 1869.

"On the other hand only the sums assessed on account of the 5th and 6th taxes for the first quarter were due and leviable before 30th June 1869.

"This being so, let us see what there was to collect, what has been collected, and what was the balance outstanding on the 30th June.

"Out of house-rate Rs. 3,61,611 to recover, Rs. 3,32,956 had been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,655.

"Out of police-rate Rs. 1,20,537 to recover, Rs. 1,08,992 had been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,545. The same with lighting-rate.

"Out of halalcore cess Rs. 1,12,500 to recover, Rs. 1,01,513 had been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,987.

"Out of the wheel-tax Rs. 90,779 to recover, Rs. 83,070 had been recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,709.

"Out of water-rate Rs. 83,847 to recover, Rs. 66,941 recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,906, and the total outstanding balances to 30th June, Rs. 86,419."

He might add one observation that he made with regard to the water-rate—

"The proportion outstanding on account of water-rate first quarter seems rather large in proportion to the assessment. But it must be borne in mind that water-rate, unlike wheel-tax, cannot be assessed or any attempt be made to prepare the bills until after the quarter is well over. The bills, therefore, are really out of the collection until the end of the fourth month."

He now begged to propose—

"That the revised estimate of income for 1869, and the statement of recoveries in the first half-year, be referred to the Finance Committee for early report in connection with a similar revised estimate of expenditure for the year and statement of actual expenditure in the first half-year."

Mr. Cursetjee Cursetjee Dady seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The next business on the paper was a notice of motion from Mr. Thomas Blaney, stating that he intended to propose that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, any correspondence which may have passed between himself and Government regarding the dismissal Mr. Aitken from the office of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and the appointment of an officer to succeed him.

Mr. Blaney said—Sir, in speaking to this resolution I will, for the sake of convenience, dividewhat I have to say into two parts, one of which is with reference to Mr. Russel Aitken's disconnection with the Municipality. I used the word "dismissal" in this notice, for I really did not know, any more than the rest of the Justices knew, in what position Mr. Aitken stood with the Government on the appointment of Executive Engineer. But it was reported that his connection with the Municipality had ceased, and the first public intimation I received of his disconnection with it was in connection with a society in which perhaps we are all interested, when the last published newspaper report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society appeared I saw that Mr. Russel Aitken, "late Executive Engineer to the Municipality," was elected a member of the Society. Upon enquiry among several of my brother Justices I could not obtain any information as to the nature of the connection took place. However, that is a matter by itself. I might observe also that Mr. Aitken came to Bombay about the beginning of 1866, that his time expired early this year, and that it seemed probable—for everything is probable in a matter like this, where we know nothing—he had resigned the post of Executive Engineer to the Municipality. The second part of this resolution concerns the appointment of an officer to the office of Executive Engineer, and I know it is a very small matter, for I think that in these days when we have had commissions appointed to enquire into and consider most important questions connected with sanitation, the water supply, and the drainage—two most important questions for Bombay—it is very desirable we should have an Executive Engineer. Some people think we should do without such an officer, and it may be that there are times when we could dispense with him, but certainly this is not the period when we could do so. It cannot be long before the report of the Commission will be laid before the Bench, and then I would have to be discussed by this body, and I would put it to the meeting whether that will not be a time when we ought to have a thoroughly qualified engineer present amongst us, able to aid us, to be consulted, and, as it were, responsible for the execution of whatever works may be decided on. How would it do, if three months after the Bench decided upon a certain system of water supply and drainage a gentleman should be appointed as Executive Engineer who was new to Bombay, who, when he was desired to do the work in a particular way, might say—"Yes, I will carry out this scheme, but it is not what I consider the most modern or the most sound, economical, and useful way of doing it." In that way I think a good deal of the money expended might be wasted. I contend that this appointment should have been filled up months ago. Well, I do not precisely know when Mr. Aitken's connection with Municipality ceased—we don't know anything about it—I said—but we may suppose it took place six months ago. Now the Act provides—"The Governor in Council shall also appoint an Executive Engineer who shall be in all things under the immediate orders of the Municipal Commissioner. The said officer shall be appointed for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for reappointment, provided that he shall always be removable from office by the Governor in Council for misconduct, &c." Now this is imperative and leaves no room for doubt, and I think Government should have appointed an Executive Engineer, not wich any indecent haste, but after due enquiry and consideration. At all events the appointment should not have been left unfilled for six months, for I do not know from what part of the world in these days of rapid communication we might not have got an Executive Engineer. Perhaps the matter may have escaped the attention of Government. I do not know what correspondence has passed between the Government and the Municipality on the subject; but with this view I now beg to propose—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, any correspondence which may have passed between himself and Government regarding the disconnection of Mr. Aitken from the office of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and the appointment of an officer to succeed him."

Mr. Aitken said he would ask Mr. Blaney to withdraw this resolution. The appointment, as the Bench well knew, was in the hands of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and he thought the Justices might trust His Excellency to do what was best for the Bench of Justices. He might say that from the time when his appointment lapsed in January 1869, no re-appointment had been made, and until the Municipal Act was fully considered he believed nothing further would be done. He could not speak with any authority as to what was likely to be done by His Excellency, but he did not think there was any intention of making an appointment, but that the water-works and the drainage would be dealt with separately, and would not be placed under the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Blaney—It seems imperative by the Act that we should have this officer appointed.

Mr. Aitken—But there is a new Act being considered. I received due notice from Government that my engagement had terminated, and that it was not proposed to reappoint him. I believe that is the only letter which the Commissioner has in his possession on the subject.

The Municipal Commissioner—This notice addressed to Mr. Aitken is the only letter which has passed between the Government and the Municipality, and Mr. Aitken has correctly stated its purport. I am not at liberty to read it to you as it is a private communication. As to the appointment of Mr. Aitken's successor, I cannot say what has passed or is passing on the subject. I can only say there is no correspondence in my hands, and even if there was, as this is the Governor in Council's own personal matter, I should not feel myself at liberty to produce it. But one thing I may state, that so far as I am aware,—and my information is of comparatively recent date,—it is the intention of His Excellency to appoint an officer. As far as I know, the Governor has the matter under his consideration, and I am quite sure that even Mr. Blaney's own opinion may be brought to bear, and bring matters to a crisis. But I would deprecate anything like an address to Government on the subject.

Mr. Blaney—Itis not with the view of interfering with the privileges or patronage of Government that I press this matter. It is for the interests of the Government on the one side, and the interest of the city on the other, that this appointment should be made, but it is of more importance to the city. Six months have elapsed since Mr. Aitken's disconnection with the Municipality, and as the appointment has not yet been filled up, I consider I should not be faithful in the discharge of my duties as a Justice, and as one meeting here to discuss the questions of the water supply and drainage, and the grave matters connected with them; I say I feel I should be wanting in my duty if I did not draw attention to the non-appointment of this officer. And I believe I am confirmed in this view by the opinion of all those who have considered the very important questions of drainage and water-supply. I therefore beg to move that the following letter, mild in its tone and short in extent, be submitted to His Excellency the Governor. (Mr. Blaney here read the draft of a letter to Government on the subject.) Mr. Blaney afterwards said that as there appeared to be no correspondence with the Government on this subject in the hands of the Commissioner he would withdraw the first part of his motion, and would submit that this letter be forwarded to Government.

Mr. Connon—The subject which Mr. Blaney has brought before the meeting seems to me of so much importance, that if only with the view of having some discussion on the matter, I will take upon myself to second it. And in saying that I would observe that I do not concur with Mr. Crawford in thinking that we are thus showing any disrespect towards Government. (Mr. Crawford—I did not say so.) Then I beg your pardon, I thought you put it in that way. But we have recently been reminded courteously by Government that we have certain duties to perform ourselves, and it has been vaguely hinted that we have been somewhat wanting in our duty. (Laughter.) Well, I don't propose to return the compliment in so many words,—(laughter)—but as Mr. Blaney well points out, the words of the Act are imperative: "the Governor in Council shall appoint an Executive Engineer." One might think, therefore, that Government ought to have appointed some one, but it seems they have not done so, and therefore the natural conclusion seems to me to be that they must be reminded, with all the form and decorum which our worthy Clerk can put into a letter—(laughter)—on this point. I should say that in the presence of all these great schemes of water and drainage supply, we should have an Executive Engineer, and I think it is a great pity if the services of Mr. Aitken, who has expended so much valuable labour on matters connected with the Municipality—(hear hear)—particularly in regard to the water question—are lost to the community. Of course it would be unbecoming in me or perhaps for the Bench to express any opinion as to the choice of an officer, or to suggest anything regarding his selection, the responsibility of which rests solely with the Governor and Council; but as Mr. Blaney puts it, in the presence of these great public works and great public wants, allied to engineering, of which we are incompetent judges—myself more particularly—we are entitled to the best advice that we can obtain. I say we need advice, and that it will not be unbecoming in us, if we go up to Government and say—"We are much in want of an engineer, and will be much obliged if you will give us one." (Laughter.)

Mr. W. M. Wood said it was with very great diffidence that he dissented from Mr. Blaney's opinion as to the appointment of an Executive Engineer at present. The section did not say *when* His Excellency should appoint the engineer, and it was open to be supposed that there might sometimes be an interregnum in this as in other offices, and he thought at the present time it was most undesirable to make such an appointment for three years certain. Even

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDICES TO THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.)

India Office, March 3, 1865.

Dear Sir Bartle,—I cannot help being in some alarm at the possibility of a crash in your Bombay speculations. We hear of disagreeable rumours, and after the way in which they have been going on I am afraid that it is too probable.

Pray look after your bank and currency matters. We must stand clear; but I would send for your Government directors in the bank, and desire them to look very carefully into what the bank is doing, and to keep you informed.—Yours truly,

C. WOOD.

Sir H. B. Frere, K.C.B., &c., &c.

India Office, May 18, 1865.

Dear Sir Bartle,—Pray desire your Government directors to look after the bank's proceedings.

Its advancing on shares, such as you have at Bombay, is contrary to all banking principles.

It would be contrary to the charters of the banks of Calcutta and Madras. Unfortunately not so as to Bombay; but it is not the less wrong.—Yours truly,

Sir H. B. Frere, K.C.B. C. WOOD.

[Letter of 15th May 1865 from manager of Agra and Masterman's Bank enclosed.]

Extract letter from Sir John Lawrence to Sir Bartle Frere, dated 4th June 1866.

We are all very anxious about the stability of the Bank of Bombay, and very well disposed to support it as far as we can possibly do so with due regard to the public interests. We can quite understand why you have not taken measures to reform its constitution, and put it on a sound basis, in the present critical state of affairs in Bombay, but we think that you might still have a full and careful inquiry into the real conditions of the bank, so as to enable us to judge how we should act; the result of such enquiry to be kept as secret as possible. At present we are quite in the dark as to the actual solvency of the bank. I am afraid that the extraordinary depressed price of cotton, and the depressed state of mercantile affairs generally in England, must react very seriously on Bombay, and that we must anticipate some large failures.

Extract letter from Sir John Lawrence to Sir Bartle Frere, dated Simla, 20th June 1866.

We are most anxious regarding the state of the Bombay Bank, and our anxiety is much increased from your not giving us any account of its real condition. If we are to help you in tiding over the present crisis, you must make us acquainted with the actual state of the bank's affairs. At present we know nothing beyond what we can gather from the newspaper reports, which, of course, are not very reliable.

Extract Letter from Sir John Lawrence to Sir Bartle Frere, dated Simla, 28th June 1866.

I am very glad to hear that the Bombay Bank is so well in hand, and that everything which circumstances could do has been done to meet the gale which is still likely to burst on Bombay.

We are quite willing that the change in the charter of that bank should be made in your legislature. We very unwillingly made up our minds to do the work when we despaired of getting your Government to act. What we now desire is that the change should be made at once; we think that, if the measure be introduced, with a statement that no such business as that which is proposed to prohibit has been allowed for some time, and an assurance of Government support be also declared, the general effect will be to add to the confidence now existing in the stability of the bank.

What we feel here is that we allow pledges to be given in support of the Bank of Bombay, which has been carried on for some time on unsound principles; we may therefore be seriously compromising the finances of the state, and have been kept in ignorance of the real condition of the bank's affairs. We therefore desire both to be put in possession of the exact state of the bank, and to have the system on which it is carried on at once so altered that no one can allow matters to revert to the old system without incurring the penalties attached to an infraction of the law.

I have been looking over the different despatches from the Secretary of State regarding the modification required in the bank-charter, and can find nothing which amounts to a caution against legislation without reference to him. Moreover, if you considered a reference was absolutely necessary, surely you ought to have made it long ago, and not delayed because we had asked for certain information regarding the management of the bank. As the case stands, you neither made the reference to the Secretary of State, nor gave us the information asked for.

As to the instructions of the Secretary of State on the point under discussion, the despatch No. 71 of the 8th September directed that *measures should be taken for effecting the necessary change* in the bank's charter. The despatch of the 2nd June 1865 directs us to take *the earliest opportunity of restricting the business of the Bombay Bank*, and those instructions, issued before the last crisis, and after a derangement of the bank's affairs consequent on the transaction of unsound business, evidently contemplated legislative measures, the last paragraph of the letter saying that in the meantime checks, such as these contemplated, being carried out through the Directors. The last despatch on the subject, that of the 24th March 1866, certainly does contemplate a report, but also fully admits that *decided measures* are required.

While you say that you are averse to legislation just now, you tell me that your main reason is that you are in favour of large changes, whereby the three presidential banks shall be incorporated into one concern to be located at Bombay or Poona. Now, I do not think it would do any good to enter into such a question, the effect of which would simply be to postpone indefinitely a very simple but important change which we desire. It is not so much the public that we wish to satisfy, though this is of importance, but that we require the change for our own satisfaction as responsible for the general finances of India.

There is only one other point in your letter to which I will advert, and that is to Colonel Marriott's nomination as director of the Bombay Bank. I have not the papers by me to refer to, but my impression is that the Government of India did not object to his appointment, but to the non-appointment of the Accountant General of Bombay. If I recollect right there were two vacancies in the direction for the Bombay Bank, to which you appointed Mr. Norman, the Collector of Bombay, and Colonel Marriott, thus leaving out the Accountant General, the officer to whom the Government of India looks as its representative; the officer who, under the old standing orders from the time of the Court of Directors, ought to be one of the directors. Had you appointed him and Colonel Marriott to the two vacancies doubtless no objection would have been raised.

I have not yet seen the official report of the condition of the Bank of Bombay, it being still with the Financial Department.

Extract from a letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Secretary of State for India.

Private. Poona, October 28th, 1866.

We have had infinite trouble lately with the Bank of Bombay and the Back Bay Reclamation Company. The former is suffering from grievous mismanagement during the share mania two years ago, which cost it half its capital. We have since changed all the directors, amended their charter, and the bank might, I believe, do very well for the future, but the Government of India sees through the spectacles of the Bank of Bengal (which has been admirably managed, but which is still a rival bank), is not satisfied, and calls us to obtain and send by post the names and all other particulars regarding all the bank's customers who are receiving advances to the bank. We demur to ask the bank for information which no solvent bank ought, we think, to give, and the communication of which ought to be followed by the withdrawal of all custom from the bank. We have asked the Government of India, if they want more inquiry into the past, to nominate independent commissioners to inquire here; but as nothing has ever been charged against the directors worse than the most incredible mismanagement, folly and extravagance from which so many banks have suffered at the same time in their rivalry for custom and as the directors and secretary of that day have all left, I hardly see the use of further inquiry.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1 66.

My dear Tracey,—Among the securities given by Premchund against that annoying 3 lacs were 58 Coast and River Steam Navigation shares. We sent them over the other day just to see if they would be transferred, and were told they were *absolutely forfeited* on the 19th June as he had not paid the last three calls, aggregating Rr. 500 per share.

I asked Shepherd if he would not take the money and the enclosed is his reply.

It is a beastly nuisance, as Rs. 2,000 per share have been paid on them. Security against the overdraft is thus diminished by over one lac of rupees.

Do you think he can give anything else instead? Please try him,—Yours sincerely,

D. ROBERTSON.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1866.

My dear Tracey,—Here is another lot of Premchund's securities like to slip out of our hands for non-payment of calls of Rs. 150 per share. Is there any chance of his raising the money, Rs. 7,500, before the 7th inst.? The security against the 3 lacs is gradually disappearing,—Yours sincerely,

D. ROBERTSON.

London, 3rd December 1867.

My dear Premchund,—I have been disappointed at not hearing from you for the last few mails. Can it be press of work that prevents your writing? I hope not, for all who have been doing any business lately must have suffered from it. Poor Bombay is indeed paying dearly for its short dream of prosperity! One could not have imagined it possible that things would go so completely to the bad.

I hope by this time you will have arranged something with Best for me, and I am most anxious to hear something on the subject.

I have to write this mail to Robertson about that overdraft of yours for a lac which I guaranteed. I fear I may yet get into trouble with the board about that as the responsibility rests with me. That matter ought really to have been settled. What balance still remains unpaid? I fancy it cannot be large as I know you put in certain securities against it. Please let me know about this.

What are you doing now, and what do you think about future business? Next year there ought to be money made, both in cotton and goods, as both must have reached almost their lowest sum.

Remember me to your father and Dossabhoy,—Believe me, yours very sincerely,

R. L. TRACEY.

MORALS IN DRESS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THAT dress is an important agent in the moral history of the world few will deny. That a history of dress would be a history of domestic morals sounds a bold generalization, and yet perhaps it might better stand the test of inductive reasoning than many an accepted theory. The dress of a certain age or of a certain people has features which are no less distinct than its laws, manners, and customs; and as the character is affected by outward circumstance as much as the physical type is affected by climate, no one can question its importance. Of itself the subject is too interesting to need any apology. However little we may esteem dress as a moral or aesthetic element, we are unconsciously influenced by it. We cannot help receiving impressions through the eye, and the temperament being more or less subject to the imagination, these impressions sway us whether we will or no.

If we remember rightly, statistics showed a marked increase in the number of suicides during the few months following the Prince Consort's death, which was attributed to the depressing effect of a whole nation in black. To take another instance, a lady visiting a country workhouse noticed the unusually melancholy look of the younger boys, as well as a grotesque appearance, for which she could not at first account. At last she discovered the reason. The matron, having an extra supply of bonnets and a dearth of hats, had made the bonnets do for the little boys, thus, from sheer callousness, inflicting an indignity far beyond that of the severest punishment. We give a familiar and more pleasant instance. Who does not recall the elation of spirits with which he first found himself among the gaily clad populace of Vienna, Madrid, or Rome? Dress the Viennese beauties, the Madrilenians, and the Italian peasantry in the sombre colours of the North, and half the enchantment would be gone. Mr. Lecky, in his last work, goes so far as to infer that the blue blouse of the French peasantry conveys to English eyes the repulsive idea of a rustic population clothed like butchers; but this would surely apply to minds of extraordinary sensitiveness only. In the struggle between barbarism and civilization, we find that the dress of the advanced race has effected little less than his arms. A love of clothes is one of the first and often most fatal lessons imparted by the white man to the savage; and gay-coloured handkerchiefs and glass beads have paved the way to conquests and extermination. The prestige of apparel among rude tribes was witnessed quite lately by the fact of Theodore robing himself in the very ugly yellow mantle—now exhibited at the South Kensington Museum—when fain to inspirit his troops before the fight at Magdala. "For oft the apparel doth proclaim the man," Shakespeare wrote, and even in the present day of levelling fashion we find men and women clothed with some regard to their social, political, and religious opinions. "Whoever has studied the physiognomy of political meetings," says Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his essay on Manners and Fashion, "cannot fail to have remarked a connection between democratic opinion and costume;" and he goes on to speak of the bare necks, shirt collars à la Byron, waistcoats cut Quaker fashion, wonderfully shaggy great-coats, and other oddities seen at a lecture on socialism or a Chartist meeting. History affords ample proof of the effect of dress upon manners and morals. The Church, always quick to use such weapons as lay at hand, attracted the imaginative to her ritual by the gorgeous robes of her priests, imparted an added terrorism to her power by the awful garb of the inquisitors, and made the habiliments of her children emblematic of meekness and poverty throughout the world. An austere régime like that of the Commonwealth has been accompanied by a fashion that seems seductive now for its very simplicity, while a reactionary period of sensuality and looseness is characterized by every frivolity of costume that the mind of man or woman could conceive. Compare the austere heroes of early Roman history to that Emperor whose portrait was taken in the elaborate costume described by Gibbon: he wore robes of silk and gold, after the loose-flowing fashion of the Medes and Phœnicians; on his head was a lofty tiara, his collars and bracelets were adorned with gems of an inestimable value; his cheeks were painted with artificial red and white. Juvenal speaks of a Roman dandy who went abroad in a toilette costing as much as two funerals, and Horace laughs at the Syrian perfumes and the wreaths of roses with which even grey-haired moralists of the Empire loved to array themselves. But it is chiefly women who have sinned by vanity in dress since the days of Eve—so say the moralists—and the Patristic writers even bade them be ashamed of their dress, since it memorialized their fall. The author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," after citing a score of instances to show the evil effects of undue regard to apparel, warns women lest with all their "new fangled tires, preparation, far fetched and dear-bought stuff," they do not damn their souls.

The æsthetic importance of dress is hardly less apparent than the moral. As the type of countenance, nay, of form, varies under the modifying influences of costume and climate, so we can be at no loss to understand the supreme beauty of Greek art and the sensuous perfection it typifies. The Greeks not only enjoyed an exquisite atmosphere and lovely scenery, but perceived another kind of beauty which seemed to them more glorious than all—the beauty of the human form. And having set themselves to reach this, and having gained it, as Mr. Ruskin observes, they gave it their principal thoughts, and set it off with beautiful dress. Could one of the old Greek sculptors be transported into a modern drawing-room he would surely wonder less that we have no higher art than that we should have any at all. For the truth stares every thoughtful person in the face. We are daily doing more and more to travesty the human form and to set at nought those very principles of harmony inculcated by our esthetic teachers with so much vehemence. It is true we have discarded some abominations, such, for instance, as tight lacing—of which it is related that Mrs. Inchbald died: one among thousands—thin shoes, crinolines that rendered daily locomotion a torture, stocks, cravats stiff as pasteboards, and one or two other fashions unbecoming enough, but unpleasant. In spite of these reformations the modern dress of both sexes by no means accords with the simplest laws of beauty, hygiene, and economic science. And, take it for all and all, perhaps the dress of a lady was seldom more inartistic, unhealthy, and extravagant than at present, and surely never more vulgarizing.

Consider the fashion of carrings. Now it is obvious as Mr. Tylor remarks in his "Early History of Mankind," that the custom of women mutilating their ears is not to be found in the circumstances among which we are living. The modern carring of cultivated nations is a relic of ruder mental and moral conditions, and though we have outlived the barbarians we persist in retaining the fashion of barbarians: a case among many in which the result of progress has been negative and not positive.

Again, regard a lady's toilette as mere drapery. The eye is tortured by the multiplicity of angles, lines, and points, and what with the fragmentary appearance of the dress and the unaccountable mass of flounces running over it at random, one is reminded of the piecemeal structure of the animals called Articulata. Harmony of colour is regarded as little as harmony of proportion, and the passion for novelty has induced extreme wastefulness. Twenty dresses of inferior stuff are preferred to one of rich and artistic material, and the thought and care that might devise a really beautiful costume are expended upon the manufacture of a hundred as uniform as they are unbecoming. These common-place dresses being quickly worn out, Fashion, the modern Sisyphus begins its uphill work by inventing a hundred more. Women, whose chief business it is to dress according to fashion, are not likely to interfere with the graver concerns of life; and in a work of deep and painful interest lately published by Dr. Maudsley on the Physiology of Mind, great stress is laid upon the connection of frivolous pursuits and mental disorders. There is a slightly greater disposition to insanity among women than among men, which is partly accounted for by the baneful system of female education, engendering, as it does, puerility of occupation, paucity of resource, and a habit of total dependence. The writer looks to the higher education of women not only as an element of their social and intellectual regeneration, but of physical well-being, since a purposeless or ill-directed life induces, among other ills that female is heir to, the most terrible of all—insanity.

But let women begin the process of self-education by cultivating the ethics of dress. This is their empire. What do they make of it? We have spoken of the vulgarizing effect of modern fashion, and surely this statement will not be denied. Dress, said Hazlitt, is the great secret of address; and young women who imitate the so-called "fast" girl of Parisian fashion insensibly acquire the "fast" style of speech and manners also. This is imitated by the lower classes till even our domestic servants are ashamed to wear sober colours and last year's bonnets. Extravagance is the rule, moderation the exception, among all ranks.

There is a yet graver side to the question. Is the dress of the present day quite as decent as one would wish it to be? We hold not. One would think that in a climate like our own, aguish, catarrh-giving, consumption-fostering, there would exist no necessity to decry the so-called *décolleté* style; but it is carried to greater excesses than ever. Health and decorum are sacrificed—Heaven only knows why—in modern drawing-rooms to the Moloch, fashion, and it stands to reason that just as sensationalism in literature affects the moral tone of society, sensationalism in dress is like a little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump.

Clearly, we want a reform in dress that should work towards moral, æsthetic, and social ends. Dress should be, in the first place, conscientious; in the second, beautiful in the third, appropriate. A crusade against fashion must be set on foot by the four winds and acknowledge no canons but those of reason. Tradition imposes upon men perhaps a convenient but certainly as ugly a costume as could be devised. Tradition imposes upon women an elaborate, foolish, and often unhealthy toilette. But what is tradition to us? Why should not the one sex discard chimneypot hats and swallow-tail coats, and the other *décolleté* dresses and corsets? Why should men enjoy all the ease and women all the elegance? It is universally acknowledged that the happiest state of society is one which makes woman the companion of man; but this companionship is limited by an undue idea of appropriateness in dress. In public walks and parks, for instance, little boys are allowed to play about helterskelter; but little girls, because they will spoil or disarrange their cloths, are compelled to walk demurely beside their nurse or governess. Again, the daily walk of a man is an accessible pleasure in most weathers; but how many women keep at home, either from dislike of the elaborate process of lacing boots, fastening hooks and pins, tying strings, adjusting tippets and mantles, and so on *ad infinitum*; or from want of time to achieve both toilette and exercise, or from want of a dress really suitable for inclement weather? The consequence is that an occasional promenade takes the place of anything like healthful exercise; and the same habit is carried to the watering-place and the country. A lad who should take his sisters for a rough walk through the woods would assuredly get a scolding on account of torn muslins, sodden shoes, and sunburnt faces; and he grows up with the notion that girls are very pleasant companions once in a while, but a good deal of trouble to look after. This state of things is very inexpedient, and what Fashion should be founded on his expediency. We admit that an easy intercourse between the two sexes improves the character from childhood upwards, and renders the relations of after-life happier; yet we allow the complications of costume to stand in the way of all intercourse but that of the drawing-room. Simplify dress and more would be done to strengthen the character and fortify the health of women than by any elaboration of hygiene or education. We are not perhaps justified in hoping that the lessons of utilitarianism will be readily taken to heart; but tradition is being unseated from its throne, and we may hope that the freedom extended to theological and scientific inquiry will be also extended to the less obvious but hardly less influential expression of individual men and women in their social and domestic relations. Till then it were vain to preach against the slavery of dress.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

IT appears that the Board of Trade have received the report made by a Special Commission appointed by the Emperor Napoleon to examine into the practicability of executing the proposed tunnel between England and France. The members agree on the practicability of the undertaking as proposed by the English engineers, but there are some differences of opinion as to whether the amount of probable traffic would be remunerative at first. As to the first point, the opinion of the Commission may be taken for what it is worth, which some people will think not much; but as to the other question, we beg leave to observe that this is entirely a matter for the consideration of the first shareholders. Our railways and other useful public works have been chiefly built at the expense of retired governesses and speculative clergymen. Most of these are in prisons, madhouses, or graves, but their good works remain behind them for the benefit of the public, who buy the shares at a discount. If the members of the Commission would only hold their tongues, the new generation of the class we have mentioned would probably come out of their hiding-places and be only too grateful if they were allowed to bridge the Channel with sovereigns for the benefit of their fellow-creatures. The report goes on to say that other matters than traffic should be considered, "such as the advantage of strengthening the bonds which unite France to an industrious conservative and wise people, whose alliance constitutes a valuable pledge for the peace of the world." As to pledges for the peace of the world, they have been so often given and so often broken, that we fear the tunnel with the best intentions may be a failure in this respect; but it will, at least, diminish the horrors of sea sickness, which are almost, if not quite, as bad as the horrors of war. At the same time, it is only right we should warn the French people that unless great haste is made with work, they have very little chance of finding the conservatism and wisdom the Commission leads them to expect on these shores.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE THIEVES' CLAN AT PARIS.

AN article appears in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which has great interest for us English at the time when we are attempting to settle accounts legislatively with our habitual criminals. M. Maxime du Camp has been making a very thorough inquiry into what he calls the Thieves' Clan (*Clan du Vol*) at Paris. The facts which he brings to light have political and moral importance; but they possess in addition no ordinary degree of social and romantic interest. M. Maxime du Camp has been a great traveller. He has visited the most out-of-the-way regions of Asia and Africa, and has put his experiences on record in works which are valuable additions to our knowledge of the stationary or retrogressive populations of the East. But among the rudest inhabitants of Nubia among the nomads of Arabia, in the tents of the Bedouins, and in the villages of Asia Minor, he has failed to find physical or moral degradation which can be compared with that which has its retreats and shelter in Paris. The last extremes of civilization and barbarism meet side by side, and jostle each other in the streets. The danger and the scandal are on the increase in Paris as well as in London. The number of the thieves' clan in the former city does not admit of being exactly estimated; but allowing for the greater vigilance of the police, its growth may be judged of by the increase, year by year, in the number of arrests. These had risen from 20,726 in 1857 to 31,437 in 1867; or in other words the numbers had been augmented by a third in ten years. In 1868 they were 35,751. M. Maxime du Camp attributes this alarming development of habitual crime in Paris to the fact that the French are not a colonizing population; that the excess of the country population, which the census returns do not however place at a high figure, flows into Paris, and that the spirital of enterprise not finding honest channels is diverted into crime. But the same phenomenon shows itself in London; and here at least the same explanation only partially applies. A sounder hypothesis is that the habitual criminals of both cities form not only a class, but a caste, or, as M. du Camp has it, a clan. The order is hereditary. It multiplies like any other, and receives additions without from any but sons to whom strong passions and weak will, physical energy and moral weakness, make a life of regular industry unendurable.

M. Maxime du Camp treats his subject in the true spirit of classificatory science. As a botanist might distribute an order of plants into its families, general species, and sub-species, so he divides the thieves' clan into its several groups. Of these he recounts about twenty. They differ much in character, in pursuits, and in social status, for the thieves' clan is a hierarchy; but they have one thing in common—language. Their *argot* has a history of many centuries. M. Maxime du Camp finds its sources in the free companies which wandered over France after the disbanding of its armies in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The language of the gypsies forms a large part of the strange patois, into which words from other foreign tongues enter. The chief of a company of thieves is called *meg* or *mek*, by contraction, according to M. du Camp, from the Latin *magus*, Arabic *melek* (king); the executioner is *tollard*, from the Latin *tollere, quia tollit e vicis*. In the thieves' *argot*, the word for pardon is *redem*, from the Latin *redimere*, to redeem. In it years are *berges*, from the German *berg* (mountain), symbolizing the difficult ascent of their arduous life. Other metaphors are more obvious. To speak is *balancer le chiffon rouge*, "to wave the red rag"—that is, the tongue. To peach upon a comrade is *judacer*, to play the Judas. By an ex post facto convention, the Court of Assizes is *la jeste* (the just one). The Legislative Body is "the Tower of Babel;" an omnibus, "the common oven;" the grating of the prison windows is "the harp." The gendarmes are the "dealers in lace" (or, by an ambiguity) snares—*marchands de lacets*. The guillotine was *Abbaye de monte-a-regret*, or, as we might say, the Abbey of Sorrowful Ascent. Now, from the five slabs placed in the middle of the pavement of the Place de la Roquette, it is called the Abbey of the Five Skoes. To deny (*nier*) is, by a mere play upon sound, "to go to Nicet." The bench on which the accused sit in the Courts of Justice is known as the *planche au pain*, the bread-plank; a phrase which, as M. du Camp observes strikingly paints the ordinary destitution of its occupants.

In the hierarchy of the thieves' clan the highest place is occupied by the *faiseurs*, or as we should call them, swindlers, of whom Robert Macaire is the imaginative type, who in the days of their prosperity are flush of money and well dressed, frequent the operas and the best restaurants; and who in their decline become the sellers of theatre-checks, watch-guards, and photographs. Next follow "free burgesses," who obtain entrance into houses by professing to belong to the profession of the occupant, and who are ready to pick up anything that comes to hand. "The actor who has been ruined by the burning down of his theatre, the humble and mendicant ecclesiastic who is under a vow to go on foot to Rome, the man of letters who has been fatally involved in the failure of his publisher, the merchants who has been unlucky in bussiness, the old tutor whom family misfortunes and his own virtue have reduced to distress," belong to this class. They have their counterparts in England, as have also the *chineurs*, who sell stuffs to women from door to door which they are able to offer at inconceivably low prices. The *roi en goguette*, the theft from the pepper-caster, with which a thief's career generally begins, is a robbery from a drunken man under pretence of assisting him. The *tireur* is our pickpocket, who haunts crowds at theatre-doors, exhibitions, and railway stations. He is generally accompanied by three or four lads—*moucherons*, little gnats, who indicate likely subjects to him. The triumph of this art is to make the *tire à la chicane*, that is, with the back turned to the person who is being plundered. Its greatest adept was Mimi Lepreuil, who had acquired the honourable name of "the hand of gold." M. du Camp gives an illustration of his skill. An immense crowd being assembled during the time of the Republic on the Place de la Bourse, the police agent on duty recognising Mimi Lepreuil required him to take himself away. That illustrious man refused, taking his stand upon his rights as a citizen. "Leave me alone," he said, "with your Republicans; I have rummaged in five hundred pockets, and have not found a single sou." Other forms of theft are the *vol à la détourne*, which is practised by female shoplifters, and the *vol à l'étalage*, which is theft of goods exposed for sale in the open day; the *vol à la tire* or *en vadin*, in which the shop-till is carried off bodily; and the *vol à la vrillée* in which the bearings of the shop having been taken in the daytime, a hole is pierced in the shutters, and "the rat," or boy-thief, enters, and admits his comrades, who make short work of its contents. The *casseurs de portes* are our housebreakers, and often break heads as well as doors. The *carreurs* have their field of operation in jewellers' shops. The carreur generally affects to be short-sighted. "He examines the precious stones with extreme attention, closely, very closely—so closely that he touches them with his nose. His nose has been smeared with virgin wax; some diamonds stick to it, which are slipped promptly into the sharper's sleeve." Other practitioners use their tongues, shooting them out at the jewels like certain insect-catching animals, with rapid and precise aim, or fix the stones to the palm of the hand with gum adraganth. The *carreur*, in throwing a couple of sous to an accomplice who acts the street beggar, often throws with them a valuable diamond. A single jeweller in the Palais Royal is said to have lost property to the value of £4,000 by the operation of two *carreurs*. The *roulotier* steals luggage from trucks and completes the category of the *besse pégre* or inferior thieves, whom M. du Camp describes, though there are many other varieties of it. To the *haute pegre*—(the word *pégre* comes through the old Italian *pegro*, from the Latin *piger*, slothful)—belong the *escamoteur*, or chamber-rifler *cavombleur*, or robber with false keys, the *serpenet*, or man of the night, who stops carriages on the high road, and regulates his labours by the rising and setting of the moon; and the *sciomeur*, who closely resembles our garotter. None of these shrink from murder as an accident of plunder. At the head of them all stands the *escarpe*, who is assassin by profession. Our space would fail us if we should follow M. du Camp into the details of the *haute pégre*. The moral of his story is multiform. We may speak in a sentence of one aspect of it. There is a miserable monotony even in the varieties of professional crime, a poverty in its devices, a baldness in its romance. To see it closes at hand would strip the most hare-brained of farm-boys or apprentices of the illusions which make him see heroes in the Dick Turpins and Jack Sheppards of the novelists and the playwrights.—*Daily News.*

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,

Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,

Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,

Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

SIR,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

SIR,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all your transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25. 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are peculiarly and improved principle, and by his skill he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbet, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbet, having much benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

SIR,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours,

E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and spectacle frames for myopic eyes. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,

Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Salt Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to him.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,

Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From H. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq.,